NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A BATTLE AT PARIS ON SATURDAY-THE BOM-BARDMENT REGUN-FOUR THOUSAND PRIS-ONERS CAPTURED AT SOISSONS-A SORTIE AT THIONVILLE. LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1876.

Nothing official has been received from Paris today. M. Godard, the acronaut, left Paris this morning in a balloon, with four passengers and two sacks of mails, and alighted safely at Manenbourg. He reports that the three opening shets of the Prussian bombarement of Paris were fired from Bellevue on Friday. A battle tock place on Saturday outside the walls, in which it is claimed that 3,000 Prus-

Seissers capitulated on Sunday merning, and at 3 e'clock in the afternoon the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of his army. The German lesses throughout the siege were triffing. Four thousand prisoners and 132 guns were

There is no news from the neighborhood of Orleans to-day. The Prussians have established their headquarters at La Ferté St. Aubin. The Prussians have evacuated Beaugency. They blew up the viaduct there before marching out. The Prussians are still at Meung, but in small force.

A dispatch from New-Breisach announces that the garrison made a successful sortle yesterday morning. A thick for prevailed, and the Prussians were surprised. Many were killed and wounded. The Prussians have sent to Strasbourg for siege guns.

Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Thionville and Metz. Within a few days Thionville has been reënforced and supplied with

The Francs-tireurs near Epinal, on the 13th, checked the advance of the Prussians in that direction, in an encagement which lasted three hours. A squad of 50 Uhlans was repulsed by the Francstircurs at Laurent d'Eaux, on the left bank of the Leire. There is reason to believe that the army which captured Scissons, 22,000 strong, will attack other fortified places in Northern France.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

GEN. BOURBARI IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH—ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES SEIZED BY THE AUTHORITIES AT BREST— PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE FRENCH RE-PUBLIC-THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOURS AND

Tours, Monday, Oct, 17, 1870. Gen. Bourbaki was recently tendered the command of all the armies of France excepting those at Paris and at Metz, which he declined, but has accepted the command of the Army of the North, and goes to Lille to-day to organize his forces.

Gen. Bourbaki assures the Government that the General commanding the Army of the Loire is enurely capable. There are the most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies sear Orleans. Both sides are receiving reënforce-

The authorities at Brest have seized all the arms sot contracted for in the steamer Ville de Paris, which has just arrived. The prices will be fixed by the War Department, and the arms will then be paid for. Arms reaching France not according to contract will

The Constitutionnel denounces the contemplated prolect for a separate federation of the Southern departments with Marseilles for the capital, and condemns the Provisional Government for not immediately repressing the movement.

The Archbishop of Tours publishes a denial of the statement in the Tours correspondence of The London | erred at all, it was in capitulating prematurely. Soon Daily News that he went to meet Garibaldi on his after the slege began in earnest he received a deputation arrival. The Archbishop says he considers Garibaldi an adversary of the Church, and refused to meet him

The Moniteur notes with disgust the utter absence of any efforts thus far to cut the railway communitations behind the Prussians, and thus jeopardize their supplies. The writer thinks that only a slight liversion would be needed anywhere between Paris and the Rhine, to compel the sudden withdrawal of the German army from before Paris. The Prussians. inding their efforts at New Breisach futile, have sent Strasbourg for heavy siege trains.

Many of the local authorities in different parts of France are arriving to inform the Government of the inwlessness prevailing in their respective districts, and the difficulty they experience in preserving order. Another emeute has taken place at Lyons, but it was promprly suppressed.

A balloon from Paris, with a large quantity of letters, has fallen at Namur. One alighted at Valenciennes with 200 pounds of correspondence, and another landed near Marle, containing official dispatches, which will be forwarded here immediately. decree, issued by the Paris Government on the 11th, extends the time for the payment of commermal bills to Nov. 14.

More than 1,600,000 of muskets have been given out to the National Guards and the Gard Mobile, and the distribution still continues.

M. Kératry, who recently arrived here from Paris will go to Madrid on a secret mission. M. Lauriez has been sent to London on an important mission M. Gambetta this morning started for Lyons and Besancon. This was in obedience to the petition of the journals and people of those cities. M. Esquiros has resigned his office at Marseilles, because M. Gambetta, the Secretary of the Interior, disapproved of his suspension of the Gazette du Midi.

The municipal authorities of Ablis, whom the Prussians threatened to execute, have been liberated. Advices from Metz state that the epidemics in and wound that city are growing worse. All departments within 100 kilometres of the enemy have been declared in a state of siege, and will be required to erganize a Military Committee of Defense.

The Moniteur publishes a singular report, made by Rouner, in 1867, on persons whose names had been suggested in connection with the Ministry of the Interior. Another report found in the Turleries speaks plainly with regard to Haussmann, Pietri, Magne, and other prominent men of the Empire.

Cernuschi, the celebrated Italian banker, has been proposed as the successor of M. Roland, as Governor of the Bank of France.

The news that the Prussians are marching into Normandy have caused active measures to be taken at Rouen for the defense of that city. The National and Mobile Guards have taken the field with some regiments of regular troops to repel the attack. With the fall of Rouen communication between Northern and Western France would be severed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GEN. BAZAINE'S ENVOY AT VERSAILLES -ANOTHER INTERVIEW BETWEEN BISMARCK AND FAVRE PROBABLE-ANOTHER DEMON-STRATION BY THE FRENCH PLEET - THE DAMAGE AT ST. CLOUD.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. The report that Gen. Boyer has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate a surrender of the fortress is considered authentic in Brussels. The rumor that negotiations are pending for peace, on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxemburg to Prussia, is also believed to be well founded, and it is stated that another interview between Bismarck and Favre

to that end will soon be held. The French fleet is again assembling off Dunkirk.

again remove the lights and restore the torpedoes and other obstacles in the Elbe. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The Germans apprehend mischief. The North German Lloyd's steamer Frankfurt, which left New-York on the 28th of September, arrived safely at FROM NEW-BREISACH-HEAVY CANNONADING Bremen on Saturday evening. She reports having encountered no French gunboats. Later dates from Rio Janeiro announce that the German schooners

> French gunboat Hamelin. The Hamburg-American steamer Thuringia, while eding from Greenock to Hamburg, was pursued by several vessels of the French fleet. In escaping, she ran down a collier, which immediately sunk. No lives were lost.

Lucia and Concordia have been captured by the

The correspondent of The Times, writing from Berlin, says the bembardment of St. Cloud is condemned by the semi-official and evening papers as an act of vandalism, committed by the very ones who deplore the necessity for bombarding Paris.

The Empress dowager of Brazil has contributed 1,000 florins for the relief of the German wounded. The journals of Vienna are nearly unanimous in favor of German unity.

Among the captives by the Pressians at Orleans, a few days ago, were several soldiers belonging to a corps with the novel name of "The Body-Guard of the Republican Government."

The Cologne Gazette reports that the rinderpest not only prevails in the camps, but is raging in 40 or 50 places in the Rhine Valley, and has also broken out n Brandenburg. Sheep are also affected by the

On the 10th inst. a bomb fired from Fort Mont du Valerien fell in the bed-room of Napoleon L, at St. Cloud, destroying the famous mirrors. A French fing captured at Metz has been forwarded to King William, before Paris, by Prince Frederick Charles. The capture of Scissons opens a second railway route to Paris, and the Prussians will put it to use at

once. The other line only reached to Meaux. M. Kern, the Swiss Embassador, has informed his Government that the Corps | Diplomatique will remain in Paris for the present. Gen. Von Rosenburg succeeds the Grand Duke of Mecklinburg in the government of Rheims.

A UNITED STATES VESSEL CHASED BY A FRENCH CRUISER.

FRENCH RESPECT FOR A ELEVEN-INCH GUN. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. A letter from on board the United States steamer Plymouth, in the English Channel, dated the latter part of September, just received here, says:

We passed a large number of vessels this afternoon Among them a French man-of-war passed us, going out. We showed our flag, and she kept on fer about a mile, when, suspecting all was not right, she came after us waited for him to come up. We jogged along at our usual rate of speed-six knots-and Frenchy after us, with his crew at their quarters. He came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought he intended putting a shot across our bows, so we lowered the pivot parts and t the eleven-inch gun, when he shoved off and

SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG. FEELING OF THE INHABITANTS-SCENES OF DESTRUCTION-THE CATHEDRAL. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

STRASBOURG, Sept. 29 .- That Strasbourg has been captured could have taken none of your readers by surprise. That it passed into the possession of the Germans through the medium of capitalation must have appeared a matter of course to all who have earefully followed, and who have profitably read, the reports describing the progress of the slege. What I did not and could not well know heretofore was the exact post tion which Gov. Uhrich held with regard to the city over which he was the military ruler. It was supposed that he had entirely disregarded the feelings and desire of the inhabitants, and had prolonged a resistance which they were desirous to terminate. On the authority of a member of the Council of Defense, to whom the whole truth was well known, I can now state, without fear of contradiction, that Gov. Ubrich was always in perfect accord with the inhabitants, and that if, in their epinion, he from the Council formed for the defense of the city. Opinions were freely and frankly interchanged between the Governor-Commandant on the one hand and the ouncil on the other. The former admitted the difficulty of making a successful defense. The latter enlarged on the dangers of prolonging a hopeless resistance. The esult was that a common understanding was arrived at. It was unanimously resolved by the council to strain every nerve to prevent the city from falling into the hands of the besiegers. Gen. Uhrich, on his part, piedged himself to avert the calamity of exposing the city to the horrors and the consequences of an assault. As a soldier who had determined to do his duty, Gen. Uhrich reserved to himself the sole right to determine when the critical mement had arrived. He would neither treat nor consent to listen to any proposition to surrender until it had become actually impossible to continue the defense. Many persons thought that the decisive moment had arrived long before Gov. Uhrich had become either weary or disheartened. When the fortress was no longer tenable, and when two breaches of a formidable kind had been made, the Governor determined to fulfill his pledge. and in conformity therewith the white flag, which, as I write, flies from the topmost gallery of the cathedral. was hoisted. Strange to say, though the inhabitants had suffered severely, and were reduced to great straits, the resolve of Gov. Uhrich not only took the majority by surprise, but upset certain schemes of the most repreensible character, to which the majority hoped to give effect before a German soldier entered Strasbourg as rictor. The explanation of this I shall give hereafter. At present I shall content myself by putting on record an outline of the facts which preceded the unconditional capitulation of Strasbourg on the 27th of September. At 6 o'clock on Thursday morning I was on my way

oward Strasbourg. Passing through Schiltigheim, I saw tokens in every quarter of the severity of the fire from the fortifications. Hardly a house was untouched. A large number had been burned to the ground, and many were converted to piles of ruins by the explosion of The direct road to Strasbourg had crossed by the parallels, and it was necessary to walk along the first parallel for nearly a mile before coming to the pathway ong which access to the city was alone possible. Th destruction of the Austerlitz railway station lying outside the city was thorough. Soon after the siege began this station was captured by the besiegers. Near this place more than one severe fight occurred when the garrison made a sortie. The fire from one of the mortar batteries was concentrated upon this station, and the numerous carriages which once stood on the line had been converted into heaps of charred wood and twisted iron. On approaching the Porte Saverne, I saw countless marks indicating the severity of the fire which the be siegers had directed toward this spot. Between this and the Porte des Pieries the walls have been breached in After I had passed through the gate the spectacle of

destruction which I witnessed was one I shall not soon forget. On the right, as far as I could see, the whole quarter was a pile of rubbish. There were few marks of fire. Cannon shots and shells had destroyed house after house. The ruined houses were literally piles of rubbish, and, unless I had known that houses had once covered the spot, I should not have supposed that the rubbish had ever taken the form of shapely dwellings. In front of nearly every shop windo were sloping planks arranged with a view to ward off the failing shot. All the openings made to admit air and light into the cellars were covered over with a mass of earth and straw. The deprivation of light and air, and the presence of noisome smells, which those who occupied the ceilars must have had to endure. must have been most detrimental to health. One house standing at a corner was propped up lest it should topple over. A cannon ball had swept a large piece out of the corner, and had cut through one of the beams which supported the two upper floors. On reaching the Place Kieher, one of the largest and finest open spaces in Strasbourg, the signs of destruction were most striking. The handsome building which filled the north-eastern side of the square, and in which was a valuable museum of ancient and modern works of art, is now represented by empty walls. Nearly every house has been pierced with

This fact, coupled with the unexpected arrival of a | I lost no time in visiting all the points of interest, and

squadron in the North Sea causes the Germans to the Cathedral among the first. To all external appearance it is uninjured. The spire is as attractive a spectacle as ever, but it has been struck in more places than one. The cross on its summit appears to have been touched by a projectile. It leans to one side. Some of the ornamental work has been carried away, and in one of the side towers a portion of the stone stairway has been destroyed. The outer roof of the nave has been burned; the windows have here and there been pierced with balls, but the famous clock has escaped destruction, and the Cathedral is on the whole in excellent condition. To this place the German soldiers hastened as soon as they got here. They ascended the tower; they explored the interior. The officers were as eager as the men not only to see the renowned Cathedral, but also to learn the truth as to the damage done it. All with whom I conversed expressed their satisfaction at the comparative unimportance of the mjury inflicted. They would have lamented the destruction of the Cathedral quite as sincerely as the Strasbourgers themselves. It is the belief of the latter that the destruction of the Cathedral was one of the designs of the besiegers. More than one German artillery officer assured me that orders were daily given to carefully avoid firing in such a way as would either damage or endanger the Cathedral. Other public buildings, however, have not escaped. The Prefecture, the theater, and the church library, of which the world-renowned orary formed a part, are now represented by bare walls. I have described the appearance of the quarter which I saw when I entered the city, but this is not a more lamentable spectacle than that presented by the quarter

> THE SIEGE OF PARIS. INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM LATE PARIS

adjoining the Porte des Pierres.

PAPERS AND REPORTS. We have voluminous dispatches from Paris, to Oct. 2. They include a large number of official docu-ments, preclamations, reports of military commanders, and unofficial accounts of operations. The fall of Stras-bourg became known in Paris on Sunday. A proclamation, dated Hotel de Ville, and signed by all the Ministers, was issued on Monday, acknowledging the noble resistance of the city, and declaring that the siege had only drawn closer the bonds which attach Alsace to France. Then follows an enactment "that since the siege of Strasbourg the national feeling of the people of Paris had not ceased to lavish testimonies of patriotism upon the statue of Strasbourg, and, in order to perpetuate the sentiment, the statue new standing in the Place de la Consorde should be cast in bronze, and have an inscrip-tion added to it commemorating the occasion." M. Felix Pyat and his friends took the matter very differently, and his paper, the Combat, which appears with a heavy black mourning border, contains an article signed by him

apostrophising the Government in this style: "What a confession! But we expect such fallures from your imbecility. Yes, these heroic cities (Toul and Strasbourg) have held out as you say: glory to them, but for you they have only a cry of malediction. No more phrases, discourses, and piacards. Since Sept. 4 you have had the fate of France in your own hands-what have you done! Nothing. You go on your knees to Bismarck, and immediately after Toul and Strasbourg surfall filt. We went to quarters and loaded the guns, and | render. If only half of those who carried flowers to the statue had carried arms and provisions to the town, the y would have held out until to-day. And so you are going would have held out until to-day. And so you are going to recast the statue. You will have the bronze and Prussia the town. It is in this way that you reënforce the Prussiaus. Toul is a frontier lost, Strasbourg is a gaie of Paris. And you find time to seather the flowers of rhetoric, and to stick up placards, and no time to make the commune, the Revolution, and the arising of the people. Take care, you are for the Empire under the disguise of the Pepublic (l'Empire Eepublicaine). Sedan killed your predecessors, Strasbourg will kill you. Begone! your deposition is pronounced."

Monday's journals contain a very characteristic article, Aux Parisions, by M. Victor Hugo. "So." he begins. "the

Aux Parisieus, by M. Victor Hugo. "So," he begins, "the Prussians have decreed that France shall be Germany Aux Purisiens, by M. Victor Hugo. "So," he begins, "the Prussians have decreed that France shall be Germany and Germany Prussia. That I, as a Lorrainer, am a Germany that the Nile, the Tiber, and the Seine are affuents of the Sarre; that the city which for contaries has irradiated the globe is superfluous. Berlin henceforth being capable of anwering every measure; that Montaigne, Rabelnia, Pascal, Mohére, Diderot, Rousseau, Danten, and the French Rovolution never existed; that, having Bismarek, we do not need Voltaire, but the universe belongs to the conquered of Napoleon the Great and the conquerous of Napoleon the Hard the state of thought, conscience, poetry, art, will begin at Potsdam and finish at Spandan; that moreover it is not established that our existence is necessary, that we are Sodom and Gomorrah, and they, the Prussians, are the fire of Heaven; that it is time to put an end to this state of things, and that henceforth the human race will be a power of the second order. This, dearest Parisians, they are executing upon you. When they suppress Paris they mutilate the world; their attack is aimed urb! of orbi, is such a future possiblet We answer only by a smile." M. Victor Hugo proceeds to show the nature of this conflict. It is the old one between the Archangel and another Dragon, and it will have the old predestined end—Prussia will be overthrown. The war has hitherto only been a small war—it is about to become grand. M. V. Hugo calls to the Prussians, to come forward like men. "No more foreats, no more thick fogs, no more tortoons tactics, no more diding along in the dark. The strategy of the cal will not avail when you meet the hom. In vain you will step softly. The very dead will hear you. Paris is watching you—the thunder in her hand. Come out of the shadows, advance, show yourselves. Your facile successes are over, and you must fight foot to foot and hand to hand. You are about to meet a great soldler, whose name was Gant when you were the Eurussians, and who calls himself France now that you hand to hand. You are about to meet a great soldler, whose name was Gaut when you were the Bornssians, and who calls himself France now that you are Vandais. Miles Magnussaid curses of France, soldier of God, said Shakespeare. We are godg to put your General to the test, and shall see whether your Moltke's ability is really better than the crepitude of Le Bouf." M. Victor Hugo then discusses famine and bombardment as means of reducing Paris, and proceeds: "Attack Paris, then; blockade, bombard her. Try it; but while you are about to unite will come snow, sleet, hall, rain, treat, ice. Paris will defend berself. Paris, which has been accustomed to amuse mankind, will now terrify it. The world will be amused when it sees how grandly Paris can die. The Pantheon is afreedy asking itself where next it is to put the amount of power who are about to acquire a title to the shelter of its done. "O, Paris! then hast crowned the statue of Strasbourg with flowers; history will crown her with stains!" The following is the longer report of the battle of Villejuif issued by Gen. Trochu:

with flowers; history will crown her will stains? The following is the longer report of the battle of Villejuif issued by Gen. Trochu:

"After the concentration of the positions adjacent to Villejuif by the division of Gen. Mand Luy the enemy remained master of the villages of Le Hay, Chevilly, Thials, and Choisy-le-Foi, thus protecting his line of communications with Versailles. For several days past he has been constructing works on this line, throwing upcarthen mounds, completing its bounds, and walls of the villages, &c. The Germans thought, indeed, that a combined action on the two banks of the Schne should be contemplated in order to reconsolier exactly the forces of the enemy on these positions. With this etdject the troops under Gen. Vinoy were last night massed toward the forts of lvry, Bitche, and Montrouge on the rear of an undermined post. At daybreak they quitted their lines and were at once received with a brisk fire of musketry and cannon, to which they replied with energy. The engagement soon became general upon the entire plateau of Villejuif, and lasted not less than three hours. While the troops under General of Brigade Guilbein (19th and 42d) pushed the enemy back with vigor out of Chevilly the bulk of Gen. Blaine's column (divisions Mand Luy) penetrated as far as the village of Thiars and took a battery in position, the guns of which batteries it could not carry off, having no guns. At this juncture the enemy brought up heavy reinforcements concentrated within call, and could not have numbered fewer than 30,000 nen. Gen. Vinoy, judging that the enterprise had been pushed far enough, ordered the retreat. It was effected under fire, with a calimness which was most remarked, and does the troops infinite credit. The artillery throughout steadily and effected to the provents by the accuracy of its process. that the enterprise had been pushed far enough, ordered the retreat. It was effected under fire, with a calmness which was most remarked, and does the troops infinite credit. The artillery throughout steadily and effectively supported the movements by the accuracy of its fire, and the battalions of the young Mobiles, following the example of the infantry of the line, on their side, showed an admirably firm bearing. In the engineers, which attacked the enemy directly in front, in their fortified positions, our losses, not yet estimated, were heavy. We have to regret the loss of Gen. Guithem, a valiant officer who has deserved well of his country. Gen. Erea, who with a single brigade marched upon Creteil, on the adverse right, although strongly enflied, appears to have had only 30 men wounded. This general officer greatly praises the attitude of his troops. The fire from the mitrailleuses greatly tried the army, who, thrown on the plateau of Villepeif, lost heavily. The military intendence and the services at its disposal, and the International Society for the Help of the Wounded, fuifilled their milsion with much devotedness. To resume, the combats of Sept. 30 have proved to our soldiers how much they are worth, to their chiefs what they may expect of them; and this day is honorable to the efforts of the defensive Bourgeoise.

The German Patriotic Ladies' Fair of this city was opened at the armory of the 37th Regiment, on Broadway, between Thirth-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts. The front of the building, on Thirty-fifth-st. was decorated with a large transparency, bearing the was decorated the second of the second of the benefit of all the wounded within the German lines," while the entrance on Broadway was illuminated by two arches of gas jets. On the walls of the staircase leading to the Fair rooms, life-sized pictures of a German soldier were to be seen.

The Richmond Dispatch crushes Mr. Thomas

Hughes after this cruel fashion: Hughes after this cruci rassion:

We have had some curiosity to see and hear Mr. Hughes; but now we are not sorry that he has determined, as we infer from his attitude toward Boston narrow-mindedness he has determined, not to visit the Southern States. A poor specimen of a statesman he must be indeed who cannot see that the South fought for freedom and those personal rights which are supposed to be so dear to every Briton, while the North fought for

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TERRIPLE HURRICANE GREAT TIDAL WAVE AT MATANZAS—OVER 2,000 LIVES LOST—A PORTION OF CARDENAS LAID WASTE-IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. A terrible hurricane prevailed in this island on Friday night, which caused immense damage, especially at Matanzas and Cardenas.

At Matanzas a tidal wave caused an unprecedented rise in two rivers, which inundated the intervening ground on which the railroad depots were situated, and, when the sea receded, everything was swept away by the returning tide. The depots, trains, passengers, and houses all disappeared. Two thousand persons are said to have been lost. The damage to property was enormous.

But slight damage was done, however, to the vessels and to property in the city. Trees were prostrated, but no houses. In the country, the growing cane and other crops were damaged.

The hurricane was disastrons in its effects at Cardenas, the lower part of the city being laid waste. No particulars of the damage have been received, the heavy weather rendering communication by sea between Havana and Cardenas impossible.

The interior of the island, back of Cardenas and Matanzas, is desolated. The cane, being somewhat backward this season, sustains less damage than other crops. The hurricane was the severest which has visited this island within a century.

The following is a list of the total wrecks at Matanzas: Brig G. W. Barter of New-York: bark Geo. S. Hunt of Portland; brig Charles E. (no such vessel-probably the Mary A. Chase) of Portland; schooner Edwin of Bridgeport. The following ves sels were damaged: Schooner Frank Palmer of Bath; bark Mary.

There was great loss to cooperage and stock in the warehouses on the low ground at Matanzas, which were all destroyed.

The French mail steamer Darien has been lost 15 miles to the windward of Guantanamo. All hands were saved.

The steamer Missouri sailed from this port for New-York, but, when two miles off Morro Castle, encountered heavy seas, and was compelled to return. The steamer of the British line, hence for St.

Thomas, was obliged to put into Matanzas en account of the heavy weather. EGYPT.

DISASTROUS POWDER EXPLOSION—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. A powder magazine exploded at Comeldierk, one of the suburbs of this city, yesterday afternoon. Fifty persons were killed and wounded. Most of them were natives, only three Europeans being killed. Several houses near the scene of the disaster were utterly de-

CHINA.

HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS INCREASING-MIN-ISTER LOW CENSURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 .- Advices from China state that the unensiness among foreigners is increasing. Mr. Hart and family have withdrawn from Pekin, and others are likely to follow. The conduct of Minister Low, who has resided in the bills since the massacre, and of hours at a time, is severely commented upon. The hos-tility of the Chinese to foreigners has been increasing recently. The United States frigate Colorado arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 30.

Fresh outrages had been perpetrated by the natives on foreigners in Kin-Kinng, and the missionaries were everywhere threatened with violence and death.

SOUTH AMERICA. EXPECTED REVOLUTION AT MONTEVIDEO.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. Late advices from South America show that a revolutionary crisis was impending at Montevideo. The Government troops had been driven into Retz, and the town was invested by the rebels. Montevideo was distracted by factions. The "Red" Government was expected to resign, as popular sympathy had declared itself unmistakably for the "White" party.

FLOODS-INDIAN RAID San Francisco, Oct. 17.-Late Mazatlan advices state that since the escape of young Mejia, Piacido Vejas's adherents have been dispersed in all directions. There had been heavy storms and a water-spout, and the country was flooded. The inhabitants of Sonora were suffering from Indian raids. Eighty of the inhabitants had been killed since January, and a number of women and children carried into captivity. The Mexican Gov ernment was arming a National Guard of Protestants.

CUBA.

NEGRO APPRENTICES FREED FROM SLAVERY. HAVANA, Cct. 16. - Captain-General De Rodas has issued an order liberating 2,000 apprenticed negroes, captured from slavers in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE NEW FISHERY REGULATIONS-DEFINITION OF LIMITS-KINDLY FEELING BETWEEN THE FISHERMEN THEMSELVES-SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS AND THEIR GREATER

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 .- Since 'he organization of the armed force of schooners which now guard the waters of the Dominion, and the deliberate statement of Sir Francis Hineks, Finance Minister, in the House of Commens, that the future policy of the Government in con-nection with all American enterprises would "be a policy of retaliation," every possible effort has been made by the Marine and Fisheries Department to chase off the

nection with all American enterprises would be a power of retaliation," every possible effort has been made by the Marine and Fisheries Department to chase off the Americans. The following is a precautionary order to commanders of armed schooners:

"Jeunpoterion.—The limits withis which you will, if necessary, exercise the power to exclude United States fahermen, or to detain American Salinary-reseals or boats, are, for the present, to be enceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinoustics, or on lines produced from head-lead to breakland across the entrance of bays, erreks, or harbors. Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion that by the Convention of life, the listed States have reseauced the right of Schling, not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three of a bac drawn former than morth of any British bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government mether to concede, nor, for the present, to enforce, any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question. Until further instructed, therefore, you will not interfere with any American Schermen, unless found within three miles of a hid drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in weith. In the case of any other bay, as Bay des graphical miles in weith. In the case of any other bay, as Bay des Chalcans, for example, you will not admit any United States Schling-readed or load, or any American Schermen, inside of a line drawn across at that past of such bay where its with does not exceed ten miles."

With respect to further proceedings, in the event of any American vessel being found trespassing, under the any American schermen, inside of a line drawn across at the past of such lay where its with does not exceed ten miles."

With respect to force and the past of the warning being disregarded, "c

the Richmond Dispatch crushes Mr. Thomas these after this cruci fashion:

Ches after this cruc

rels of macherel, which re'd is Bostos for \$13,000, about \$9,110 in gold, leaving a profit of \$6,710."

The success of the American schooner of 45 tuns, compared with that of the British schooner of 71 tuns, furnishes the key to all the recent proceedings. The American fleet engaged in those fisheries averaged 800 barrels per year, paying a total license duty of about \$14,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

....The Diet of Würtemberg meets on the . Mazzini has been set at liberty by the

....The marriage of Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne will take place in February.
....Gen. Cialdini is said to be in favor of the nomination of the Duke of Aceta for King of Spain.

lish Parliament from the Mid-Division of Surrey in of the Hon, William Brodrick.The Commissioners of Würtemburg and Bavaria leave for Versailles this week to enter unegotiations for the completion of German unity

The Journal of Brussels yesterday pub-an appeal in favor of the Pope, which has just issued by the Catholics of various nations now as

Mr. Bagally has been elected to the En-

THE SHAY-NOLEN HOMICIDE.

CORONER'S INQUEST-ARREST OF EX-DISTRICT-

ATTORNEY WM. B. MANN. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 .- Much popular inerest has been shown to-day in the official investigation nto the shooting of John C. Nolen, during the attack on the Board of Return Judges on Thursday last. The vounded man died from his injuries on Sunday morning, and the hearing was held by the Coroner this afternoon. Ex-District-Attorney Wm. B. Mann, learning that a warrant had been issued against him as an accessory to the murder, hastily returned from a pleasure trip in his yacht down the Delaware, and was present with Alexunder Crawford, the Judge who fired the shot. Warrants were issued for the arrest of McMullin and Abern, but it seems arrested.

The Mayor, anticipating trouble, ordered out details of police from all the stations, and was prepared to stretch upper across Fifth-st. No disturbances occurred, how-

published in The Tribune. Ahern, McMuilm, and Nolen unlawfully broke into the noom occupied by the Return Judges, and at once pitted themselves against Crawford, who had wrested a pistol from Ahern while the latter was caught between the doors. Nolen threw as solition at Crawford, which the latter dodged. As the former was stooping to selze another, Col. Mann told Crawford he must defend himself, and the latter fired the shot which caused Nolen's death. Before the hearing was concluded, Col. Mann was brought before Judge Aillson on a writ of habeas corpus. Lewis C. Cassidy, and other able counsel, appeared on his side, while prominent citizens representing \$2,000,000 of property have offered to enter bail for him. The court-room was crowded with a highly-intelligent audience, including several hundred members of the bar.

At a late hour the jury adjourned till to-morrow, without a verdict. Judge Allison discharged Col. Mann un-

out a vertiet. Judge Allison discharged Col. Mann un-conditionally, as no prima facia case had been made out.

THOMAS HUGHES AT ITHACA.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- Thomas Hughes, M. P., and company, arrived at Cornell University this afternoon. A reception took place in the great hall of the University in the evening, at which over 600 students and 500 citizens were present. Having been introduced by the President, Mr. White, Mr. Hughes spoke at length, his remarks eliciting hearty applause. He commenced by saying that while riding up the hill he remarked to his friend Goldwin Smith that he believed this was the only University in the world set upon a hill, but that his friend mentioned Heidelburg as occupying an elevated site. However, he believed Cornell not only stood on a hill, but stood high on a mental eminence. He believed it founded upon the right principles, and possessing the right stuff to make it great among the Universities of the world. He spoke of the scholarship, the intellectual strength of the faculty, and mentoning Goldwin Smith as having done more good for their University (Oxford) than any other person known to the speaker.

Then addressing himself to the students, he said the college depended on them more than on any one clast to establish its reputation; advised them not to neglect their athletic sports, to cultivate the physical man as well as the mental. He spoke warmly of the Union soldier, and said that our late struggle had placed us first among the nations of the earth; and that we were now in a position to do more general good than perhaps any other country; that the educational mind of England looked toward Cornell as the educational center of America. He closed with thanks for the warm reception. by the President, Mr. White, Mr. Hughes spoke at length,

toward Cornell as the educational center of America. He closed with thanks for the warm reception.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- At about 4 o'clock this orning, as the Pacific express-train which left New-York on Saturday night, over the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh and Chicago Railways, reached a crossing about ten miles east of Valparaiso, Ind., it was suddenly

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17 .- The Twenty-second Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of this city will be published to-morrow. It shows a large increas in the commerce of the city as compared with the previous year. The total value of the leading articles imported amounts to \$313,000,000, being \$35,000,000 in the value of the exports. The value of some of the leading articles is as follows: Barley, \$1,702,000; butter, \$1,500,000; boots and shoes, \$7,659,000; cattle, \$7,659,000; cotton, \$16,132,000; coffee, \$7,659,000; cattle, \$7,600,000; boss, \$31,759,600; general inerchandise, including dry goods, \$18,650,000; sugar, \$8,354,000; tobacco, leaf and manufactured, \$13,780,000; whisky, \$22,001,000; lumber, \$6,200,000; and coal, \$2,000,000.

THE TILTON-FULTON LAGER BEER QUARREL On Sunday, in Boston, the Rev. Justin D. Fulton made a statement denying that he had drank a number of glasses of lager beer on a certain evening about two years ago after preaching in Dr. Armitage's church in this city, when about the same time he was de church in this city, when about the same time he was de livering lectures over the country advocating total abstinence from intoxicating liquors or beverages. Mr. Theodore Tilton, who made the charge public, takes exception to the manner of the contradiction as made by Mr. Pulton and published in The Therwise of Monday, and invites that clergyman to prosecute the libel suit against him (Mr. Tilton) which was threatened about a week ago. Then, Mr. Tilton says, he will be able to substantiate all the charges made by him. The following is Mr. Tilton's reply to Mr. Fulton's statement:

A CARD.

Mr. Tilton's reply to Mr. Fulton's statement:

ACARD.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN UNION,

Rec. JUSTIN D. FULTON—Sir: I have just read with
wonder the reports in the New-York papers of your remarks to your Boston congregation yesterday on the
issue pending between you and me. These reports,
assuming them to be correct, compel me to say, in pointblank English, that I stand ready to prove,
First: That you did go into a lager-beer saloon and
drink lager-beer after preaching; and,
Second: That your narrative of your interview on
Saturday last with my informant and myself is as false
as your denial of the original charge.

Having threatened me with libel Saturday last with my informant and my as your denial of the original charge.

Having threatened me with libel, you now announce the withdrawal of the suit. This is because you dare not go forward with it. I challenge you to meet me in a THEODORE THEON.

> PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Major-Gen. Terry, commanding the Depart-

....Mr. Alfred Phillips, father of Adelaide Phil-

San Francisco on Sanday among them the Prince Imperial the heir-apparent to the throne, being the first of the Royal family of Japan that ever left Japan.

....The Fenians, Owen Starr, Wm. L. Thompson and Ed. J. Mannix, after their release on Salarder by and Ed. J. Manniz, after their release on Saturday, by the elemency of the President, were serenated at Arburn, and made speeches, in which they declared that they did not thank the President or the Republican party for their release; they thanked only the people.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Will. McKaig, jr., son of Col. McKaig, was shot Comberland, Md., yesterday, by a young man named Black.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroa

.D. G. Leavitt's stable was burned on Sunday. ogether with 12 horses. Several fremen were injured by the falling ralls. Samuel Cooper had three ribs broken, and suffered other injuries, raich may prove fatal.

During the storm on Lake Michigan, on Satur-day, Peter Kleuser was swept irractioned from the schooner orient and drowned, and Capt. Thompson of the schooner Franklin was lost area-board from life vessel. The steamer Orien was driven ashore at Grand Harch, Mcd.

Yesterday an explosion occurred at the Standard Oil Works in Pittsburgh, Penn., camel by a spark from a locomolive. Six hundred barrels of reduct oil and 200 harrels of hemilies were destroyed. Loss, \$15,000, no lieurance. Several persons were thrown from the platform of a passing train by the force of the explosion. Note were seriously burt.

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ST. CLAIR TROUBLE—SENATOR MORTON AND THE ENGLISH MISSION—SECRETARY COX'S SUCCESSOR—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1879. The following information has been obtained about the reports that the British gunboat Prince Albert had seized the St. Clair Canal: The St. Clair River, in many portions, widens to such an extent that it produces flats, and becomes unnavigable. The boundary line between Canada and the United States is in the center iver at low-water mark. For some years past the United States Government has been expending much money in seepening the channel of this river, and in keeping it open. Work has been done by engineers, under direction of the Secretary of War, and by contractors, who work under the orders of these engineers. They have driven piles along the center of the river, and on this side of the center have kept constantly dredging between this row of poles—thus preventing the channel from filling up. This has been called both the St. Clair Channel and the St. Clair Canal. All vessels use the channel, as kept open by the United States Government, without cost. Several times the Collector of Customs at Detroit has had to interfere with contractors bringing over lumber, provisions, liquors, etc., from the Canada side, without paying the duties. Secretary McCulloch allowed them to bring over the lumber for the piles, but refused everything else. Some two months ago, the special agent of the Treasury, with the Collector at Detroit, seized a vessel that came over with provisions, liquors, clething, &c., for these contractors, who intended to use the goods for their men engaged on these works, and the Secretary of the Treasury entered suit for the confiscation of these goods. The parties claimed that a portion of the work on this channel or canal was in Candian waters. The Secretary of the Treasury asked for information on the subject of the Secretary of War, who replied that this work was all going on the American side of the river, and the case of the suit is now pending at Detroit, Mich. The Secretary of the Treasury, War, or Navy, has received no information on the subect of the seizure of this channel or canal by the Canadian authorities, or at least nothing that they would make public on the subject. The Secretary of War states that this channel is in our waters and not liable to seizure, that there has never been any dispute on the subject, and that the seizure is unwarranted. The Treasury authori-ties prove by the maps and the Ashburton Treaty that this canal is in American waters. The Secretary of the Navy telegraphed a secret order to the commander of the Michigan at Detroit, and thus the matter stands. The officials do not appear to think there will be any trouble

about the matter. Senator Morton writes that if his wife's health will permit his leaving home, he will start for Washington to-day. His friends take it for granted that the result of the election in Indiana will cause him to resign the English mission, but he has given no indication of such action. The Administration has a clear two-thirds maority in the Senate, and Senator Morton's vote could be spared without detriment to the Republican party

It is thought to-day that inasmuch as Secretary Cox will retain, at the carnest solicitation of the President, his place in the Cabinet for several weeks, and probably until the meeting of Congress, the President will not name his successor until that time arrives. The guesses as to Mr. Cox's successor continue to be indulged in here, but the current belief, without information, is that Mr. Delano will succeed him. In case of Mr. Delano's retirement from the Revenue Bureau, it is conceded that Deputy-Commissioner Donglas, who is from Pennsylva-

nia, will be made Commissioner. In the annual report of Commissioner Eaton of the Board of Education there will be a number of valuable papers, and 25 tabular statements of the condition of Collegiate, Theological, Scientific, Law, Medical, and other Schools, the dates of their establishment, amounts of endowments, incomes, number of professors, students, and alumni. There are also tables showing the number of Common Schools, pupils attending, population and ratio of pupflage, with an exhibit of the financial condition. The tables cannot be made entirely complete, as there is considerable difficulty in procuring exact in formation.

Mamong the papers included in the report will be one relating to Chinese education, its extent, character, probable effect on their labor, and its general value. A series of questions addressed to leading employers and being sent out to ascertain, as far as possible, the opinions of practical men and observers as to the effect pected to resign, as popular sympathy had declared itself unmisstakably for the "White" party.

MEXICO.

THE ADHERENTS OF VEGAS DISPERSED—GREAT FLOODS—INDIAN RAIDS.

About ten mines search variables, it took an hour or more to dig the negline; it took an hour or more to dig them out. Schlagle and the negline; it took an hour or more to dig them out, Schlagle dod in a few minutes after being rescued, and Hansock is so badly injured that he can education, and will present in a comprehensive education may have on the value of labor, skilled or form the importance of such instructions, its effect upon the mechanics, manufacturers, and industrial arts of a country. Other interesting tables and accompanying papers will relate to the condition of education in the Territories, this District, and among the Indians. The school children embraced within the above classes will probably not number much less than 300,000. The facts brought out by the examination show a great lack of educational means and facilities. The Indian children done of school age are estimated at about 82,000, and it is stated that while \$500,000,000 has been spent in fighting Indians since 1810, but \$6,000,000 has been spent in educating them. These estimates, of course, refer to the expenditures of the General Government.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI

The Hon. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, one of the Com issioners for the Revision of the Statutes, now holding daily sessions here, publishes a card concerning the effect of the repealing clause in the new Patent law which has been under consideration by the Commission which has been under consideration by the Commissioners. He states that the new Patent law appears to give full effect to the evident legislative purpose without creating confusion or emisariassment in other branches of he public service. The Commissioner concludes: "For myself, I entered on this detailed examination of the statutes with grave apprehensions that the objections so positively urged against the act of 1850 could not be surmounted by any rule of legal construction; but these at prehensions have been wholly refleved. The language or method of statement employment by the act is very concise; but it is not too concise to afford a trustworthy guide."

The Treasury Department has received intelligence of

The Treasury Department has received intelligence of The Treasnry Department has received intelligence of the arrival at Sitka of the Revenue entire Reliance, Capt. Selden, from an extended cruise! the Arctic Occan and Behring Sea, touching at important points along the coast, and performing duties of great service to the Gov-ernment. Capt. Selden had seized the schooner Louisa Simpson in Kotzebue Sound for violating the Revenue and Navigation laws. The case would be tried at Sitka in the event of the holding of a Court there, according to a late law of Congress, otherwise the vessel would be a late law of Congress. a late law of Congress, otherwise the vessel we sent South for trial. It is stated that the coast of is yearly visited by numerous vessels engaged traffic, and the Revenue officers will use all to break up the fraudulent business.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .There were 11 deaths from yellow fever in

....Gov. English of Connecticut has appointed Thursday, Nov. 24, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.
....The French ladies of San Francisco remitted to France on Saturday over \$50,000 for sanitary purposes.

... The steamboat Natchez arrived at Natchez scenday in 16 hours and 31 minutes from New-Oriceas, heating the ce's time 20 minutes. An enthusiastic reception was given by the tipees. ... The Virginia Legislative Committee has re-tract from Lerington. While they have no positive promise, they are corvinced that the removal of Gen. Lee's remains to fifciamend will unti-ately be ablowed.

....The second trial of the suit of Olivia P. Flint, ther, against A. L. Coollige, in Boston, to receiver a three bill of \$1,939 77, for supplying dreams, &c., to defendant's wife, esterday in the Supreme Court.

....The work of paving Pennsylvania-ave., Wash

der bends to complete the work by the list of next January.

A jury trial in the Boston Supreme Judicial
Court, yesterlar, remited in awarding Addison Goodbas \$12,000 against
the City of Boston, for personal injuries received by plaintif from being
thrown from his wagon while pass a ; through a defective street.
thrown from his wagon while pass a ; through a defective street.
The Royal Halifax Yacht Club has appointed a
Committee to make arrangements for a fear-cared heat mee in Halifax
Harbor, Agust or September, 1871, spen to the word. It is continuliarbor, Agust or September, 1871, spen to the word. It is continularbor, Agust or September, 1871, spen to the word. It is continularbor, Agust or September, 1871, spen to the word. It is
plated to after a price large enough to induce the Type crew to enter the
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race. Already experience of the Hon. D. S. Bennet crew.

The great libel suit of the Hon. D. S. Bennet against James M. Matthews and Jos. D. Warren, properience at The Chromeroid Advertisor of Buffalo, for \$100,000, began vesterials, in the Cromeroid Advertisor of Buffalo, for \$100,000, began vesterials, on the Cromeroid Advertisor of Buffalo, for \$100,000, began vesterials, in the Committee of the Cartino Sprague, Win. Dershmier, U. S. District Autorisors and the Committee of the Cartino Sprague, Win. Dershmier, U. S. District Autorisors and George Cleveland.

We Bryand and Win. H. Green. The defendants were represented by the Hon. A. P. Lanning, L. L. Lewis and George Cleveland.

by the Hon. A. P. Lanning, L. L. Lewis and George Cleveland.

In the new Constitution of Hilmois, the article
on warehouses provides that the owner of each warehouse shall make a
swelly statement under oath and keep the same po tid completiously in
the warehouse, setting forth the amount and grade or each kind of gran in
the warehouse, as that warehouse receigts have been issued and are
outstanding therefor, and shall note on such statement daily such
changes a may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in the warehouse. This article seems to have been violated by some warehousenes.
A few days agen of grain of agen of though shalling a number of receipt of
a certain warehouse, of a increa a smeet and had it hashed around to the
elevator for the purpose of loading in big grain, when he presented his
elevator for the purpose of loading in big grain, when he presented
for 15,000 loadels.